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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to cation wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Constitutionality of the Dingley Tariff Act.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Washington Post, asks for answers from us to several questions concerning reciprocity and the power of the Executive to modify by international agreement the tariff rates established by Congress in the form of law. We shall endeavor to comply with the Post's request:

"Does not the Constitutional provision that 'all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills,' place revenue legislation exclusively in the hands of Con-

Undoubtedly it places revenue legislation, in the strict sense of the word legislation, exclusively in the hands of Congress. All legislation, revenue or other, is in that sense exclusively in the hands of Congress, except so far as the Constitution makes the Executive a part of legislative power. But this does not mean that Congress cannot so legislate as to leave to the President discretion in specified cases, or to enact a certain provision and at the same time an alternative provision, either of which the President may follow, according to his judgment. To hold the contrary is to deny the full power of Congress to legislate within its own Constitutional prov-

" Can Congress delegate that authority to the treaty making power? If instead of framing and enacting the Dingley tariff. Congress had passed that business over to the treaty-making power-the President and the Senate constituting the Executive departmentwould that transfer have been Constitutional?"

Congress has been delegating authority in one way or another, ever since the Government began. In anything we have said there has been no question of " passing the business over to the treaty-making power." If the Post means to ask whether we think that a revenue law would be Constitutional that originated in the House and merely provided that tariff schedules should be constructed by the President and the Senate, we promptly reply No. If it means to ask whether we think Congress can Constitutionally prescribe certain tariff rates to be collected in the absence of reciprocity treaties, at the same time empowering the Executive to admit imports at certain other rates after reciprocity treaties have been negotiated and ratifled, our answer is Yes. In that case it is Congress and not the treaty-making power that is taking care of the business of revenue legislation.

"Assuming that no such wholesale delegation of authority would be deemed a compliance with the Constitution, will THE SUN kindly state how much of a retail business of that kind would be Constitu-

Answered already, we think, in the pre-

"Where in the schedules of a tariff is the line of demarcation between that which may and that which may not be delegated to the Executive department ?"

We should say a safe line of demarcation is found in the line actually pursued in Section 3 of the Dingley act, which authorizes the President to negotiate with the Governments of other countries for advantageous commercial agreements; and further authorizes him, upon the conclusion of such agreements through the treaty-making power, to suspend by proclamation the existing duties on certain specified articles of import, and to collect lower duties thereon, these lower rates being distinctly prescribed by the law.

Our esteemed contemporary politely professes entire good faith in asking these questions. If confusion exists in its mind, it probably arises from the circumstance that the Post has hastily interpreted the phrase" tariff legislation through the treatymaking power " as if the phrase were " tariff legislation by the treaty-making power "a widely different thing. We feel ourselves warranted in asking the Post one question in return: Does it believe that Section 3 of the Dingley act is unconstitutional?

Marriages and Births in England.

It is well known that the birth rate in a given country is one of the four factors regulating the growth of its population, the other three factors being the death rate, immigration and emigration. It has to go to any great distance from it. They also come to be recognized in highly civilized countries that the marriage rate, or | The town is their club and place of pleasure. relative number of marriages occurring in | Here and hereabouts they can rest. Area a given year, is a trustworthy index of the doors are many. There are many unconnational prosperity. We find some interesting data relating to the marriage the number of kindly hands that cannot rate and bigth rate in England during recent years in the Fortnightly Review.

The compiler of these statistics, Mr. JOHN HOLT SCHOOLING, examines the period from 1860 to 1898, and demonstrates | the quick eye and hand of the tramp who | val legend. Most people have believed that fluctuation in the marriage rate of England and Wales and the fluctuation in the value of the exports of British produce per head of population. That is to say, if there is a rise in the value of exports, there is a corresponding increase in the number of persons married per one thousand inhabi- by a benevolent municipality to a State tants; if there is a fall in the value of exports, there is a decrease in the number of genial wandering life, is to do him injustice. marriages. The marriage rate is appreciably less affected by the price of wheat or by the value of British imports, or by the value of the total exports and imports of the United Kingdom. While, however, there was a net fall in England's marriage rate during 1861 to 1890, this has been followed by a net rise since 1890, notwithstanding the fact that between that date and 1898 there was a fall in the value of exports every year except 1895 and 1896. Mr. SCHOOLING does not attempt to explain this divergence from the rule, but he would probably describe it as an accident.

Are English marriages less prolific now than they were in former years? To groups the facts in quinquennial periods beginning with 1846 and ending with 1898. He shows that from the five-yearly period 1876-1880 to the triennial period 1876-1880 to the fatal to him and that he must take the best of oil that there is the possibility of a little good in football after all? Five students of the Northwestera University are helping dig a seven-foot trench for the Evanston gas company. They hope that the exercise will rut them into the best of condition for the football season in the fall. Meanwhile they have the satisfaction of earning \$1.75 to 1893, there was a deanswer this question, Mr. Schooling

cline in the fertility of marriages equal to to beg they are not ashamed. With rifles nearly fifty children per one hundred mar- and threats of the "rock pile" you might riages. When we bear in mind that marriages in England and Wales are now taking | chanical simulation of labor, but they place to the extent of over a quarter of a would run away the moment the severity million yearly, it is obvious that such a of the sentinels was relaxed; and they decline in the fertility of a marriage as would spoil a good deal more wheat than that just mentioned means an immense they would save. Take these gentlemen decrease in the total number of children born of recent marriages, as compared with the marriages of fifteen years ago. From 1891 to 1895 there were 1,127,003 marriages in England and Wales; the number of children produced or to be produced by these marriages is, approximately, 4,215,000. Had these marriages of 1891-1895 been as fertile on the average as the marriages that occurred during 1876-1880, the number of children born would have been 4,700,000. In other words, there was a loss in England and Wales alone of no fewer than 485,000 children of the marriages contracted during 1891-1895. It is conceded that the decline in the

fertility of English marriages during the

last fifteen or twenty years may be due in

part to the modern tendency to defer mar-

riage to a later year of life than the average

marriage age in earlier sections of the

century. Mr. Schooling, however, does

not think this circumstance sufficient by

itself to cause the very notable loss in

marriage fertility during recent years, and

he seems inclined to attribute the phe-

nomenon to the aggregate effect of in-

dividual intentions to restrain the birth

of children. If the latter cause be really

operative, it is pointed out that England,

but for her low death rate, would be ap-

proaching the condition of France, where

the number of births is insufficient to main-

tain the native population and needs the

help of immigration. The average number

of children produced by a modern French

marriage is under three. In England the

number is now under four, with a marked

tendency to become smaller. During re-

cent years, indeed, the decline of the birth

rate has been more marked in England

Views of a Missouri Statesman.

The Hon. CHAMP CLARK, one of the most

illustrious Democrats in Pike county, Mis-

souri, was found in New Orleans the other

day by a reporter of the Times-Democrat.

It seems that the Pike PITT has lectured

on "Picturesque Public Men " 113 times,

in twenty-four States and Territories,

and he still lives. Naturally the talk of

Mr. CLARK to the reporter played about

picturesque public men. First, greatest,

freshest of them all, the Hon. JOE BAILEY

of Gainesville, the janitor of the Consti-

tution. It warms the blood to hear one great

"BAILEY will be President of the United States

some day. Every one of sense admires him except

Mr. BAILEY can afford to say of Mr.

CLARK what Mr. CLARK says of him. Every

one of sense admires Mr. CLARK except

those who are jealous of him; and Mr.

CLARR's chances of being President are

just about as good as Mr. BAILEY's, except

Of a slightly elder soldier, not a better,

"As for WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, he will

either be nominated three years hence by the Demo

cratic National Convention or he will dictate the name

of the man who will be nominated. He is young

enough to run at seven different Presidential elec-

tions. I really expect to see him elected to the Pres-

Having thus conferred the Presidency

"There isn't a lawyer in the United States that is

at to try a replevin case about a hog in a court of the

Justice of the Peace who does not know that that deci

sion is preposterous. Instead of settling the muddle,

the decision itself will become a political issue in the

Green, Pike county, Mr. CLARK will begin

work at once on a lecture to be called " Su-

Wheat and Hoboes.

and unclassified miscellaneous tramps in

may be able to forgive the country dis-

tricts. Though they wander far afield at

times, they are essentially urban. They

find New York an excellent summer resort

and they have no wish to leave it, at least,

have their favorite haunts and benches.

resist an appeal for " ten cents fer a night's

To believe that this shuffling philosopher

The question is of more than personal com-

fort; it touches the solid base of hobo logic.

Work is poison to a true tramp. It not only

affects him with a physical distaste, but it

is a shock to his principles, a violation of

his rules of life. There are people enough in

the world who like to work, unnatural as

and it does not permit him to toil. He

be his own physician, that physician tells

cup runs over.

The proposal of Alderman Goodman

preme Courts Which I Have Reversed."

" How do you regard the de-

upon two picturesque public men, Mr.

that the Texan is of tenderer years.

than even in France.

man praising another:

those who are fealous of him."

the pride of Pike says:

tremble at his reply:

idency.

blind pig might be too much for them. Finally, Mr. GOODMAN should remembe that these merry men will be needed here next fall. Tammany cannot afford to lose them. They are sound conservatives and hostile to reform

of the road from this town to the land o

the Jayhawkers and other enterprises

than harvesting would get their instant at-

name of the Hon. CARRIE NATION. They

would like nothing better than to smash

a few saloons and broach a few barrels

For the sake of the peace of the Common-

wealth of Kansas, it is best that the New

York sons of leisure should keep away.

For their own sake it is best also. They

have met and mastered many an awful

form of liquid fire, but the litter of the

Justice to the Clergy. We print to-day another letter in defence of the Rev. Mr. KELLER, which expresses satisfaction with the trial of BARKER and his conviction, as involving a vindication of the accused clergyman. Yet the only issue there tried was the question of BAR-KER's guilt of the assault, and the charge of the Judge carefully enjoined the jury to exclude everything else from consideration in rendering their judgment.

Mr. Simons, our correspondent, refere to the point made by us during the trial that the Judge was inconsistent with his previous rulings in admitting the question to Mrs. BARKER as to the cause of her leaving the church of the clergyman; but that slip did not bring the subject before the jury in any way enabling or requiring it to pass judgment on the Rev. Mr. KELLER. The question was unfair to him because he had no opportunity for a denial of Mrs. BARKER. The opinion as to her accusation expressed by the foreman of the jury has no weight or value, for it was not tried before

Mr. Simons says farther that " the public has already reached its own conclusions in this remarkable case and the verdict of the large majority is in Mr. KELLER's favor." But there is no evidence before the public justifying any conclusion at all as to that matter, for his case has received no trial. Neither the small minority which, our friend assumes, is not " in Mr. KEL-LER's favor " nor " the large majority " which, he believes, accepts the conviction of BARKER as a vindication of the clergyman, has had, as yet, the evidence on which to base any conclusion, except as to BAR-KER's guilt of assault. Our correspondent's judgment as to the character of Mrs. BAR-KER may be true, but it is not formed on legal evidence produced in the trial.

Mr. Simons concludes by saying that THE SUN loves justice, "if it does not love the clergy." It is true that, first of all, we love justice, but we show also a deeper regard and a higher respect for the Christian clergy than Mr. SIMONS displays, in assuming, as we do, that they also love justice and recognize that to condemn a woman by accusing her of a false accusation inexpressibly degrading to her, without full evidence and complete investigation, would be grossly unjust and un-Christian. If there is any more convincing way of expressing " love for the clergy " than to be jealous CLARK felt at liberty to be picturesque of their good name and to preserve the Church from even the "appearance of do cision of the Supreme Court in the insular evil," as St. PAUL said to the Thessalonians, cases?" he was asked. Let the myrmidons it does not suggest itself to us. First of and minions of imperialism ponder and all, the Christian clergy must keep themselves free from reproach.

The Identity of Thais.

When Master François Villon wrote his " Ballade of Dead Ladies " and DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI translated it with the Upon his return to his capital, Bowling refrain " But where are the snows of yesteryear?" they probably thought their complaints unanswerable and did not reckon with the grave-robbing archæologists. HÉLOISE, it is to be hoped, is resting peacefully with her ABELARD under the monument in Père La Chaise, but the Parisians now proudly answer the question "Where is Thais?" by saying: "Go to the Musée that the hoboes, gazaboos, panhandlers, Guimet." There in a glass case she lies, these parts shall be sent to Kansas, which that is to say, all of her that the ingenious is crying for laborers to tackle her enormous harvest, was well meant, but will not be French Egyptologist was able to put towell received by the persons for whose gether when he ransacked the sepulchres of Antinoë. All Paris is flocking to see benefit it was made. In fact, it is an attack the heroine of ALEXANDER'S feast, on upon the ambulatory and non-producing whose breast the vanquished victor sunk classes." These gentlemen would have when Persepolis was set on fire, the Athenno great objection, perhaps, to going West ian beauty that MENANDER loved and in buffet cars. They appreciate the charms

of travel and as citizens of the world they PTOLEMY made his Queen. There is not even a mummy left, only broidered little slippers on the feet. Near

sidered trifles to be snatched up. Great is lodging." Food is only too easy. Drink are sure, but perhaps she is the Thais not may be had by the knowing at prices that defy competition. "Snipes" cannot elude a remarkable correspondence between the knows his business. He bothers himself story to have arisen, as many legends arose little about clothes. Give him fair weather in the Middle Ages, from the attribution and a lazy or indulgent policeman, and his to a famous name of a familiar story, but to the Parisians M. Massener is much closer than ALEXANDER and they prefer to believe in his THAIS, who is, moreover, will give up New York, his oyster, and go

even with free transportation provided a canonized saint. Whichever she is, poor THAIS'S bone notorious for its austere aversion to the and her little slippers are now exposed to public view and of all places in a museum of religious antiquities.

The Board on Geographic Names made last winter a special report on Filipino nomenclature, concerning which the chart makers were in some confusion. The general principle of the Board seems to have been to preserve as far as possible the pure Spanit may seem. Let them use their gifts ishorthography, avoiding the modifications and enjoy their opportunity; but he wrought in the original names by English whose genius is for rest and calm will and American misspelling. The list now not expose himself to the insult of being published contains about four thousand asked to work. He, too, has his conscience na resof towns, rivers, bays, capes, mountains and other geographical features of the new and it does not permit him to toil. He has been exposed to many vicissitudes of W there are only two names, Washington, temperature. His health is more delicate a cape, and Wevier, a pueblo or town; a somethan is commonly supposed. Obliged to what curious association.

a day and of raising such a set of bilsters MR. SAVAGE-LANDOR ON GEN. CHAFFEE. as even the hardened athlete must look upon with reverence. make them go through some clumsy me-

GEORGE SMITH, a saw filer of Avenue A objected to the prices charged by JOSEPE HASS, another saw filer, and for that reason shot Hass, and killed him. Yet in many parte of the country groups of men flying the banner f "organized labor" are ready to do or are doing SMITH's bloody deed upon other men to whose prices for their labor they object.

tention. They know and venerate the The Western Association of Writers is in session at Winona Lake, Ind., this week, and poets and other authors have flown to that ortunate place. The census doesn't tell us where the literary centre or centre of iterature now is, but we suppose that must be somewhere near Indianapolis or between Chicago and St. Louis. The literary activity of the Westerners is great and various, and it is not to be wondered at that the Western writers or rather those of the Central West like to meet and to enjoy and elebrate themselves

SIDEWALK COCKTAIL IS NEW. Named for Its Herizontalizing Effect on Erect Pedestrians.

For the information and guidance, as they say in the Regular army, of those who make it their business to keep up to date in the matter of drinks, hard and soft, the announcement is here made that the latest summer drink yet compounded is the "sidewalk cocktail." It is pleasing and cooling and insidious; and in some cases overpowering. It tickles and firts with one's palate in such shameless fashion that unless the drinker is more than ordinarily level headed he will be forced to capitulate after about the fourth round. It was owing to these characteristic of the drink that it was named the "sidewalk cocktail" by its original compounder, the head barkeeper at the Hotel Netherland.

"I have seen several good men and true put n the sidewalk by about three or four of those fellows," said the original compounder yes terday, "and so I thought 'sidewalk cocktail' would be a good name for it. If you don't like the name, however, you can call it anything you do like."

Coroner's Physician Dr. Philip F. O'Hanlon is really responsible for the compounding of the "sidewalk cocktail." He and three of the "sidewalk cocktail." He and three or four friends, most of whom were doctors, dropped into the Netherland on Tuesday evening to have something cooling. Nobody seemed to know just exactly what he wanted, Scotch high balls and rye high balls and gin rickeys and whiskey sours and hillycock coolers were suggested, but they didn't suit. "We've been drinking those things for years," said Dr. O'Hanlon. "Let's have something brand new-something that is a rare combination of cold and hot stuff. Here, Mr. Barkeeper, you're a genius in your line; give us something in the way of a brand new, never-before-heard-of drink."

"In a moment, sir," said the barkeep, and he turned about to survey the bottles on the buffet. Letting his eye run from one to another he finshly took down four and began to compound. In a few moments a drink was ready and toxed of

another he finally tock down four and began to compound. In a few moments a drink was ready and tossed off.

"That's a hillylooloo," said Dr. O'Hanlon.

"It's a tickler all the way down," said another medical man.

"Taste's like a combination of champagne cup and rum punch. It's the greatest ever," said another of the party.

"What do you call it?" said Dr. O'Hanlon.

"Call it what you like, sir," said the barkeep. "I wont name it until I see what the sfreet is."

Several more of the same were ordered and Several more of the same were ordered and two or three of the party concluded that it would be handier to dine at the Netherland than it would to go home. At this stage of proceedings Dr. O'Hanion said that, while it was the finest drink out, he had two or three calls to make and must be going. He walked out of the hotel and i mped into his gig, leaving word that he would be back later to inquire if his friends had had a good dinner. When the doctor returned, he couldn't find out anything about either his friends or their dinner, and so he strolled in to the cafe to tell the barkeeper that he was the greatest compounder of drinks that ever happened.

"I've got a name for it now "said the barkeeper. "I saw how it worked on a couple of your friends and henceforth it shall be known as the 'sidewalk cocktail."

"Thank heaven. I wasn't around when you are delt "goid to the total of the core and the core and the policy of the said was the 'sidewalk cocktail." "Thank heaven I wasn't around when you med it," said Dr. O'Hanlon. "My private, blic and professional profess

have been ruined. "That promises to be a very popular drink, octor," said the barkeeper, "and you are the only man on earth to whom I would tell the ingredient. The cocktail is made of Scotch whiskey. French vermouth, Italian vermouth, and dashes of orange and Angos-ture bitters. t what are the proportions?" asked

But what are the proportions?" asked the doctor.

Now you are asking questions again," said the barkeeper, "but I might as well tell you. Take one-third each of Scotch whiskey and the two vermouths, and then sprinkle in a little of the orange and a little of the Angostura bitters. The scheme of the compound is this: You have Scotch whiskey as your base, and then you have a dry and sweet cordial and a dry and sweet bitters. It struck me that a drink built on those lines ought to be fairly palatable. Judging from the first ones I have made, I guess I was right.

Dr O'Hanlon made a note of what he had heard, and vesterday everybody about the Coroner's office and, in fact, all over the Criminal Courts Building, to say nothing of the district in which Dr O'Hanlon lives, was drinking sidewalk cocktails

UNCLE SAM HARVESTING HIS HAY. Gathering the Crop Used to Feed His Horse

From the Public Meadows in Washington. WASHINGTON, June 26.-Uncle Sam for

several days past has been busily engaged in harvesting his annual crop of hay from the parks of Washington. With the exception of Agricultural Department crops raised for experimental purposes and for seed distribution, the hay crop is the only one which the United States Government raises. All of the hay raised on the national hay

well-preserved bones" with gold-em- fields is consumed by the horses employed broidered little slippers on the feet. Near the glass case are shown the articles taken from the tomb, a wreath of roses of Jericho, a wreath of everlastings, another of palm leaves, a pearl necklace, fragments of richly embroidered garments. From these even a Cuvier would find it difficult to reconstruct the beauty that set the Hellenic world aflame.

The sceptical Parisians have doubts, too, about her identity. That she is Thais they are sure, but perhaps she is the Thais not of Alexander but of M. Massener's opera, the repentant Magdalen of medizeval legend. Most people have believed that by the Government in the various departments Executive Mansion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie: There is another evil growing apace in the street cars which so far as my observation goes, the employees of the street rallway company make no effort whatever t abate. I refer to the growing practice of carrying rile arrelling, helf-smoked eigars or eigarettes (wellnamed "stinkadoros") into the closed cars. Of course, ne one but a contemptible cad would be guilty of this practice, and to any one who will take the trouble to observe, it will be perfectly apparent that no one but a cad ever is guilty of this offence. But it is the duty the rallroad employees to protect decent people

Col. Hain, the ablest street railway manager New York ever had, in his day regulated these things differently. He saw to it that his employees cor served the comfort and rights of the railroad's patrons as a regular part of their duties.

Sattors With Medals and Soldiers Unmedalled To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Congress has very properly presented to every man in Dewey's fleet a medal for services in the Spanish war. now read nearly every day something about the medals

to be presented to Sampson's sailors.

As a reader of THE SUN I would like to know where the soldiers come in. It seems to me that it is about time that Congress did something in the line of meda

Reported by yours respectfully,

Grotesque Misrepresentation of the Ame ander Corrected

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Henry Savage-Landor begins his narrative of the doings of the allied armies in China with the assertion that the aim of the book "has been to give a record of events as they occurred, and to avoid national or personal prejudice." Thereupon he proceeds to report as facts events which never occurred and to develop a vehement prejudice against Gen. Chaffee, which, if not national, is certainly personal. Gen. Chaffee needs no defence of his actions in China from me or any one else, but it is only fair to those who are honestly looking for the truth about the events of last summer in China that such gross misrepresentation of plain facts as Mr. Savage-Landor makes in his discussion of Gen. Chaffee should be exposed.

It will be remembered that on the 15th of August, the day after the relief of the legations, the Americans attacked the Imperial city. The attack began at the Chien gate and was delivered directly against the courts and gates which formed the Imperial passage from the Forbidden city out to the Tartas wall. When everything had been carried up to the gate which opened into the Forbidden city, and the Chinese had been driven away from that, so that all that remained o do was to blow open that gate and enter the city, Gen. Chaffee stopped his men. Later in the day they were withdrawn, and camped for the night outside the Tartar wall. It will also be remembered that at the time Gen. Chaffee gave no explanation of his change of plan. It seems that Mr. Savage-Landor never ascertained what the reason for the cessation of the attack was, and to supply the deficiency in his information he has invented this preposterous distortion of fact:

his aides to Gen. Chaffee with a message, and that the latter had received the messenger in a manner and with words not usually employed by gentlemen in dealing with gentlemen. In these operations against the palace the Russians were to be reserved and supports.

On receiving such an extraordinary and uncalled for reply from the American General, the Russian mediately withdrew his men. Thereupon Gen-Chaffee found himself faced by a difficulty in making he final attack, and, lacking support, did not think himself justified in making the attempt. Moreover, it is stated that a message had been sent to him from the legations to "stop firing at the Imperial city as I might offend the Chinese." The fact remains that a day which with a little

more grit on the part of their General might have been aptable in the history of American fighting-a day which will always shine gloriously in the memory of those who saw how the brave American line officers and soldiers fought and how they nearly reaped a magnificent victory-was spoilt within an ace of its rowning point by the lack of manners of one man. The truth about the Russian participation

in this affair, or the lack of it, is soon told. It was known among the Americans the evening that the allies entered Pekin that Gen. Chaffee had planned the attack. It was understood at the time that he had invited the Russians to take part. When the attack began the next morning no Russians had appeared. A lattalion of Japanese troops came up, apparently under orders to take the position themselves, but the Americans were ahead of them, and they soon withdrew. After the fighting had been going on for more than an hour one company of Russian infantry came to the Chien gate and took position behind the Americans. When the Chinese had been driven from their first position by the unaided and unsupported efforts of the Americans, and supported efforts of the Americans, and whereby another is practically ruined physically, one life is practically ruined physically, one life to practically ruined physically, one life to practically ruined physically, one life to practically ruined our men were advancing to the next point of attack, this company of Russians tagged along in our wake. It was apparent to any one who had eyes to see that all the Russians wanted was to get some of their men into the Forbidden city at no cost to themselves, so as to seize upon any desirable places and establish guards there. Gen. Chaffee is not the man to be caught by so simple a game, and he told the officer in command of the Russians that unless they were prepared to share in the work they need not expect to to share in the work they need not expect to broken off and the intimacies of a generation believe on far as the public is concerned, one of the most far as the public is concerned, one of the most far as the public is concerned, one of the most far as the public is concerned, one of the most far as the public is concerned, one of the most far as the public is concerned, one of the most far as the public is concerned, one of the most far as the public is concerned, one of the most far as the public is concerned, one of the most far as the public is concerned, one of the most far as the public is concerned, one of the most far as the public is concerned, one of the most far as the public is concerned, one of the most far as the public is concerned, one of the most far as the public is concerned, one of the most form and took a rub-down before they could off and took a rub-down before they could off and took a rub-down before they could off and cans were ahead of them, and they soon share in the reward. Thereupon the forces were engaged in the attack, and of those who were technically in it only a minor

part did any actual fighting. Gen. Chaffee was undoubtedly disappointed in not taking the Forbidden city that day, and he undoubtedly yielded to the desires of the other commanders in stopping his attack. He gave me a non-committal answer to my query as to the reason for the withdrawal, as did several other English-speaking officers. I then went to Gen. Fukushima, the Japanese second in command, and he said very simply that the reason was the desire to protect the Forbidden city. Subsequent events have shown how wise were the Japanese in this desire, and how great is the probability that if the Russians had not broken faith and violated the agreement for a general attack, which was made at the conference at Tung-Chou on Aug. 12, the Imperial party would have been held in Pekin to the great advantage of all concerned. For those who know Gen. Chaffee's way of dealing with objectionable persons, the animus of Mr. Savage-Landor's misrepresentation will not OSCAR K. DAVIS. be hard to discover. NEW York, June 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I hasten to ffer my sympathy to "Buffalonian" over his struggle. as described in THE SUN the other day, to get his shirt waist and his "pants" to go together to his satisfaction. The difficulties of the problem he has under taken to solve must stir the heart of every dressmake in the land. I sincerely hope he will find that the corset will settle the matter triumphantly. If he wears "pants" why should he not wear corsets, and if there is any more comfort to be found in corset covers, ribbons on the shirt waist, curl papers, rouge, or any other of the things likely to contribute to the result he seems

of the things likely to contribute to the result he seems to be seeking, in the name of independent effeminacy let him have them.

I do not quite discover from his letter to THE SUN what is this shirt waist that is so disturbing to what he calls his mind. Is it different from a shirt! If it is shirething to be buttoned or otherwise fastened at the belt, he is welcome to it. I discarded that sort of thing forty years ago. But he is trying to hitch it to the wrong sort of nether garment. What he needs is "panties." BROOKLYN, June 25.

Dogs in Town.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The canin population of this town is very much in evidence now adays. I counted no less than eleven dogs and the same number of strings and persons (the femining sex preponderating) in going three blocks on Eighth avenue this morning. As is usually the case, the canines were the blinking, measly brand, which, for me inscrutable reason, appear to be the favorite species in New York. It is a singular fact that you species in New York. It is a singular fact that you hardly ever see a nice, shapely dog on the streets. I am heginning to believe that this peculiar excessive fundness for dogs of the cut persuasion is postively having a baneful effect on the human species. A score of years ago a woman leading a dog about the streets as she does to day would have been severely criticised, but such a spectacle excites little or no attention now.

It is very strange that there has never been a strict ordinance enacted in this great, refined city against the nulsance of barking dogs at night and their obnoxious performances during the day.

New YORK, June 24,

Mark Twain Nominated for Mayor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For the consideration of the public and especially the nominating bodies. I suggest for Mayor of the city of New York, Samuel L. Clemens, that broad minded, public spirited man of brains and courage. W. CASEV. NEW YORK, June 25.

Report From Mound City. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Rush Yous is enjoying this mundane life in Mound City, Mo.

THE CASE OF THE REV. MR. EELLER. An Argument That the Clergymen to Vindi-

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter of the Rev. Alban Richey and THE Bun's reply thereto, printed in to-day's paper, do not either of them, it appears to me, touch upon the points that should be made in Mr.

Keller's favor. THE SUN says "the case of the Rev. Mr Keller" (that is, "the question of the clergy man's guilt or innocence of the atroclous crime of which he is accused by Mrs. Barker") "is affected not at all by the trial and conviction of Barker;" but is this strictly true? Did not Mrs. Barker reply to the question "Why did you leave Mr. Keller's church because of the outrage upon me by Mr Keller," and was not this reply admitted to stand in the evidence? Indeed, TER SUN had a long editorial the day following showing very fully that the Judge should not have admitted this in evidence, as it was inconsistent with his previous rulings, and gave the jury a clue to Barker's motive for mitted no opportunity of offering a denial.

the shooting, while the clergyman was per-In addition to this, a printed statement signed by Mrs. Barker, giving in detail her version of this alleged outrage, was put in the hands of every member of the jury. With this complete knowledge of Barker's motive in the minds of the jury, is it quite fair to say that their instantaneous verdict of guilty. on the first of the accounts made against Barker, is in no degree a vindication of Mr. Keller's character? Does any one suppose that if the jury had believed Mrs. Barker's story they would have rendered such a verdict in such a short time? That the jury did not believe her story is indicated by the interview with the foreman, Mr. Gopeill, printed in THE SUN, in which he stated emhatically that he did not believe Mrs. Bark-

printed in The Sun, in which he stated emphatically that he did not believe Mrs. Barker's charge, and that he regarded the verdict as a vindication of Mr. Keller's character.

Human nature is the same in New Jersey as in any other State, and if Mrs. Barker's story had borne upon it the mark of truth the sympathy of the jury would have manifested itself there just as strongly as anywhere else. It seems, therefore, very unjust to Mr. Keller to say, as The Sun does, that the stigma of the original charge upon Mr. Keller's character remains just the same as before this verdict was rendered. A separate trial upon the distinct charge, which was Barker's motive, followed by a verdict of not guilty, would, of course, be gratifying to Mr. Keller's friends and the Church: but, after all, what further proof could be brought forth at such a trial than at the recent one—that is, the unsupported testimony of the two interested parties.

The public, it appears to me, has already reached its own conclusions in this remarkable case and the verdict of the large majority is in Mr. Keller's favor. There stands on one side the highly improbable (but not, of course, impossible) story of Mrs. Barker, and her method of spreading the story, the hysterical nature of the woman, and her proved character for lack of veracity. On the otherh and is the open life and character of Mr. Keller, attested to by all his friends and neighbors as a singularly pure and spotless one, hitherto untainted by suspicion of any kind. The Sun loves justice, if it does not love the clergy, and in this view of the case alone, leaving all sentiment aside, is it quite just to continue to fix upon Mr. Keller the stigma of this foul charge?

E. Harleston Simons. E. HARLESTON SIMONS.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 25.

Instances of Hysterical Monomania TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Hysterical monomania, although not perhaps recog-

between families disrupted. Among her illu sians withdrew and we heard no more from | sions was one that she had been married, sians withdrew and we heard no more from them. They were at no time of the slightest assistance in any manner to the Americans, and the statement that the withdrawal of their support compelled Gen. Chaffee to stop his attack is pure invention. If any support of this were needed it would be found in the fact that not half of the American with the fact that not half of the American in the fact that not half of the American in the fact that not half of the American in the fact that not half of the American in the fact that not half of the American in the fact that not half of the American in the fact that not half of the American in the fact that not half of the American in the fact that not half of the American in the fact that not half of the American in the fact that not half of the American in the fact that not half of the American in the fact that not half of the American in the fact that not half of the American in the fact that not half of the American in the fact that not half of the American in the fact that not half of the American in the fact that not half of the American in the fact that not half of the fact that the fact that not half of the fact that not half

Another case is of a well-known New York Another case is of a well-known New York clergyman, at one time resident of this place. As rector of a prominent church his professional ministrations brought him into the closest relations with his women parishioners. Suddenly, to his unbounded astonishment and indignation, he was accused of gross familiarities by a lady whom he most highly esteemed, but was of a most excitable temperament and suffering from nervous disease and was given to filusions—otwithstanding the fact that not only his vestry but also all of his friends were unanimously an labsolutely incredulous and treated the accusation as propositerous.

The scandal so affected its victim that both his usefulness and his life were destroyed thereby. thereby.

Physicians as well as the clergy, from their peculiarly intimate relations with the families to whom they administer, are peculiarly liable to become victims of such culiarly liable to become victims of such hallucinations, as their services are especially needed when their patients' systems are the more liable to such lilusions.

A recent celebrated and widely known case in Virginia may be cited as an illustration. A clergyman suddenly called away when his wife was on the verge of confinement called in the services of a neighbor, an intimate friend, a well-known elderly and greatly beloved physician. The case was a delicate one and the wife's life was saved with great difficulty. On the return of the husband the wife, temporarily insane, had an illusion that the physician had taken undue liberty with her, upon which the husband, ciergyman though he was, and although the sapefamms in attendance contradicted his wife's statements, walked over to the physician's house, called him to the door and shot him dead where he stood.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 25. The Clergy and the Medical Profession.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the Keller case it seems to me that it is not Keller. not Barker who is on trial, but the clerical profession. The public is interested in knowing that when wives are left for the day with a privileged profession the sanctity of the home shall not be violated.

The medical profession is also a privileged one, but with hardly a breach of the trust reposed in it. Yet it does not arrogate to itself a halo of purity

New YORK, June 25.

Str.kes Against Negro Labor.

From the Mobile Daily Register. The public's attention was called some time ago to

go to work, and the two departments are idle, with the prospect that the mills will have to close. The only reason offered for the strike is that they did not "want to work with a negro."

From the Newark Daily Advertiser. Mrs. Eddy-There is no matter. All is mind. Learner - Is money matter! Mrs. Eddy-There is no matter. Learner-Well, I have a million dollars in my mind. Will you please cash me a check for a hundred thous-

Mrs. Eddy-Yes, in my mind. Learner-No matter-never mind.

Aleikum Salaam.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Solomon

THE ASHBURNHAM LIBRARY.

The Sale of the Barrols Manuscripts Com pletes the Dispersal of the Great Collection.

From the last sale of manuscripts from the Earl of Ashburnham's library, lasting five days, \$156,000 was obtained. There have been three other sales in the last few years and some portions of the library have been sold privately, the total sum brought in has been \$630,000. The manuscripts just sold were obtained from the great French collector, Barrols; they had been offered to the British Museum for a much smaller sum than they fetched, but as there were many works that the Museum possessed already the offer was rejected. Many manuscripts went for small sums, but some extraordinary prices were paid, the wonderful miniatures with which they were adorned accounting for the bids in some instances.

A fifteenth century manuscript of Sa.
Augustine with 136 tinted drawings brought
\$3,275: a sixth or seventh century manuscript of his sermons, 67 pages in Merovingian script, \$1,575: Boetius, "De Consolatione," fifteenth century, magnificently illuminated, with Bishop Grosseteste's exposition, \$2,760: "The Btory of the Very Knightly Comte of 1179 Anglo-Norman charters, \$1,525: "The Life of the Vailant Bertrand du Guesclin, fourteenth century, \$7,500: an "Evangolisterium" of the eighth or minth century, of Celtic origin, \$3,500; another of the ninth century, \$1,800: "The Four Gospels with the Prologues of St. Jerome," ninth or tenture, \$1,800: "The Four Gospels with the Prologues of St. Jerome," ninth or tentury, \$1,800: "The Four Gospels with the Prologues of St. Jerome," ninth or tentury, \$1,800: "The Four Gospels with the Prologues of St. Jerome," ninth or tentury, \$1,800: "The Four Gospels with the Prologues of St. Jerome," ninth or tentury, \$1,800: "The Four Gospels with the Century, \$2,450: "La Livre du Gouvernment des Princes," fourteenth century, with 120 illuminations, \$3,425; the Euvres Poétiques of Gilles le Mulsis, abbot of St. Martin of Tournay \$3,800: "La Bible Historians, fifteenth century, \$1,750: (Glanville s' Le Livre des Propriétés," fourteenth century, \$1,475. Jehan de Courcy's Chronicle, fifteenth century, \$1,000; Barrois bought the manuscript in 1822 for 3120; a fifteenth century Book of Hours, "the most gloriously decorated book ever on sale," \$5,800; a fifteenth century, \$1,675; a Latin Psalter of the fourteenth Marie, \$3,732; Hugo de Folieto, "Of Certain Birds and Beasts," thirteenth century, \$1,675; a Latin Psalter of the fourteenth sentury, \$2,075; "Le Miroir Historial de France, "2,060: "Le Livre des Oislvetés des Emperières," by Jehan du Virgay, \$2,275; "The Passion of Our Lord," in verse, sixteenth century, \$2,075; "Le Miroir Historial de France, "2,060: "Le Livre des Oislvetés des Emperières," by Jehan du Virgay, \$2,275; "Les Ordonances de Charles le Hardi, Due de Bourgogne, \$1,575 A fifteenth century manuscript of be Augustine with 136 tinted drawings brought the sale, \$9,000; the romance of Lancelot, of which it is a continuation, brought \$2,300. A Golden Legend in French by Jacobus a Voragine, fifteenth century, with 143 mintatures and 143 illuminated initials brought \$7,500; Alexandre Sauvaige. "L'Etiquette des Temps," \$2,500; and the "Speculum Humare Salvationis," fourteenth century, with 192 outline drawings, \$1,975.

ODD FELLOWS AT THE EXPOSITION. Exhibition Drill in the Stadium-Electric

Fountain in Park Lake in Operation. BUFFALO, June 26 .- The Odd Fellows of the Department of New York held the honors to-day at the Exposition. The parade to the grounds was like a forced African march. The sun's heat made the asphalt streets blistering hot and played havoc with the feet of the marchers. When the parade

Prof. Frank Parsons of the Boston Law

LONZILLI WANTS SATISFACTION.

Fencing Master Appeals From Decision of Judges in Contest With Prof. Darleulat. WASHINGTON, June 26 .- Prof. Hietro Lon-

zilli, the Italian fencing master who engaged in a contest with foils and broadswords at a local theatre last week with Prof. Darieulat, an exponent of the French school of fencing. has appealed from the decision of the judges which affirmed that he was beaten. In a note addressed to the public the irate fending master says, referring to the judges selected by his opponent: "I ask that Mr. Morris and Mr. Choate give me satisfaction within thres days. If they refuse I will take the matter into a court of law, as I am not allowed by the laws of the country to take ordinary satisfaction."

The bout lasted half an hour and the decision of the judges was that Lonzilli had been beaten by 176 to 171.

"I challenge the fencing world," says Lonzilli, in his letter, "If there can be vibrated \$47 points in thirty minutes. I believe the judges have imaginations as vivil as Jules Verne. Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, is President of the Fencing Club, under the auspices of which the disputed contest was held. has appealed from the decision of the judges

NO PARK CHAIRS IN BROOKLYN. Plan Wont Be Adopted There, According to Commissioner Brower.

Park Commissioner George V. Brower of

Brooklyn is opposed to the renting of chairs in the parks, and has discouraged all efforts in the parks, and has discouraged all efforts to have the plan adopted. He made this statement yesterday:

"Not only have I received applications from men with chairs to rent, but I have received communications from private individuals, asking why it is that chairs cannot be had in prospect Fark the same as in Central Park. I have given considerable thought to the matter, but no argument has yet been advanced to remove the decided dislike I have to the whole scheme. I became prejudiced against the private chair system while experiencing the joys of it in Europe. I saw enough of it there.

"I do not like the idea, furthermore, because it opens the way for political influence in the parks. No sconer would one man be sliowed to place his chairs there in summer, than the privilege would be the subject of a constant wrangle."

Georgia's Glant Sycamore.

From the Atlanta Constitution Dougherty county now lays claim to the champion big tree of Georgia. It was discovered several weeks ago by employees The public's attention was called some time ago to the refusal at Jackson. Miss., of white brick masons, brought from the North by a contractor, to work with negro brick masons local to Jackson. The same applied has a second to the ladiana from mills at Muncle.

The whole force is on a strike hecause the company permits a negro to work in one of the departments. When he applied for work and got a place, the white workmen presented a protest to the officers, demanding his discharge and threatening to strike if he remained in the mills. The officers refused to discharge the colored man, and the strike followed. When the night force learned of the strike they also refused to go to work, and the two departments are idle, with the prospect that the mills will have te close. of the Red Cypress Lumber Company who pronounced by all who have seen it a curiosity, and places "in the shade" all the known trees in Georgia.

From the Philadelphia Record. According to the annual review of the whaling industry as prepared by the Whalemen's Shipping List, the past year was not a satisfactory one. While the sperm whale fleet did well, the right whale fleet met with only fair success. There were two disasters to the feet during the year—the bark Alaska of San Francsico, lost at Cape Nome, and the brig Rosa Baker of New London, lost at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands.

The present fleet is made up of forty vessels. On Jan. 1 New Bedford had fourteen ships and barks and eight schooners, a total tonnage of 4,250; Provincetown had four schooners of 438 tons; Boston one bark of \$35 tons, and San Francisco, twelve square singers and one schooner, of 3,678 tons. satisfactory one. While the sperm whale